...AMS AND STEAMERS...
...CO.....P. C. S. S. Co.
...ice to Shippers.
From date and until further notice the steamer
"GIPSEY"
regular semi-monthly trips direct to
WESTMINSTER, B. C.
Sailing from
...on the 1st and 15th of each month
...be received at Ash street wharf on the 12th and 27th of each month.
A. L. STOKES,
Assistant Superintendent of Transportation.

...AILWAY & NAVIGATION CO.
...ICE TO SHIPPERS.
...d After November 15, 1883
...Rates at Albina Warehouse
...ner ton for first thirty days or fraction, per ton for each succeeding 30 days or portion of same.
A. L. STOKES,
Ass't. Supt. of Traffic.
O. B. ROBERTS, Manager Montgomery Dock.

...Railway and Navigation Company.
...LAND AT 12 LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO. 10 A. M.
Nov. 1 Queen, Saturday.....
4 Stimer, Wednesday.....
9 Co mbia, Sunday.....
12 Geo ge, Thursday.....
16 Queen, Saturday.....
20 Stimer, Wednesday.....
24 Columbia, Sunday.....
27 Oregon, Wednesday.....
...served to change steamers or sailing dates.

MAIL DIVISION.
...steamer connecting with A transfer steamer will leave ...wharf, Portland, daily, at 7:30 A. M. ...press arrives in Portland daily at 6:30 P. M. ...steamer, connecting with Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's Express, leaves wharf, Portland, daily (except Sundays), at 7:30 A. M., arrives at Portland at 6:30 P. M. ...Sleeping Cars between Portland and Huntington Junction.

COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.
...Portland to Celilo at 7 A. M.
...ns at Portland from Celilo at 4:30 P. M.

ALSEA
...Mo. Fri. Wed. Th. Fri. ...
...6 AM 6 AM 6 AM 5 AM 6 AM 5 AM 6 AM
...7 AM 7 AM
...6 AM 6 AM
...6 AM 8 AM 6 AM 8 AM 6 AM 8 AM 6 AM

Offices—Cor. Front and Yamhill
...ESCOTT, JOHN MUIR
...ICKS, R. P. ROGERS,
...A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent, Portland.

...THERN PACIFIC RAILROAD
WESTERN DIVISION.
PACIFIC DIVISION
...lama at 10:15 A. M. Arrive at Sacramento at 6:30 P. M.
...w Tacoma at 8:30 A. M. Arrive at Portland at 4:45 P. M.
Connections.
...Tacoma with Sound steamers.
...Portland with Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's steamers.
...ns with O. R. & N. Co.'s trains.

...D A ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIVISION.
...Pasitula Junction at 10:40 A. M. Arrive at Spokane Falls at 5:30 P. M.
...Spokane Falls at 8:30 A. M. Arrive at Pasitula Junction at 3:25 P. M.
...leave Helena at 8:30 A. M. Arrive at Missoula at 4:50 P. M.
...Chaney at 10:45 A. M. Arrive at Huntington at 4:00 P. M.
Connections
...at Junction with O. R. & N. Co.
...Cars at and from Portland.
...ACIFIC Assistant General Manager.
...JOHN MUIR, Supt. Western Division.
...ROGERS, General Assistant Superintendent.

...on and California Railroad
...Transcontinental Connection.
May 13, 1883, trains will run as follows:
(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Mountain Division.
...FOR PORTLAND and GERVAIS
Mail Train
...LEAVE ARRIVE
...7:20 A.M. Glendale 6:20 P.M.
...7:50 A.M. Portland 5:50 P.M.
Albany Express Train
...LEAVE ARRIVE
...4:00 P.M. Portland 11:00 A.M.
...4:35 P.M. Portland 10:30 A.M.
...ngers and California Express leaves Albany at 4:00 P.M. Connection with all the express trains at Albany and Corvallis.
...Sleeping Cars between Portland and Ogden.
Westside Division.
...EN PORTLAND and CORVALLIS
Mail Train
...LEAVE ARRIVE
...8:00 A.M. Corvallis 5:00 P.M.
...8:05 A.M. Portland 4:55 P.M.
...nnections made at Glendale with express trains for Ashland and Oregon City Corvallis.
...ets and Freight Rates, apply to or address
JOHN MUIR,
...Supt. Western Division.
E. P. ROGERS,
...Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent.
...ntral Traffic

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXIII. PORTLAND, OREGON: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1883. NO. 7334

THE ELECTIONS.

Returns Do Not Materially Change the Result.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN.

Close Rally Snowed Under—Both Sides in New York Claim the Victory—Election Notes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Essex county returns a solid Republican delegation to the senate. The senate will stand 29 republicans and 16 democrats, a republican gain of 2.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The state vote, with three towns to hear from, stands: Robinson 180,175, Butler 170,000, scattering 30; total, 311,205.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—The Evening Journal says: Secretary Bosson returns increase General Carr's majority to 18,000, and leave little doubt of the election of the democratic candidates for the remaining offices by majorities of between 15,000 and 16,000. The senate is 23 republicans to 55 democrats.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Official returns from 57 to 67 counties in the state, and estimates on the others, increase Hoyt's majority to 16,582 and Lansey 17,801 majority.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, Nov. 8.—Latest returns increase the democratic majority. Reports from all but two districts show the democrats 23 senators and the coalitionists 17. Returns from both districts not fully received, but they leave democratic gains, which, if counted, will not be heard from, give one or both districts to the democrats. In the house of delegates the democrats have secured 68 member and the coalitionists 32. Of the four remaining delegates the returns have one certain, which makes the house 72 and on joint ballot not less than 23. The popular majority in the state will be about 7,000.

Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 8.—Election returns are nearly all in. The legislature stands 136 democrats and seven republicans and independents. The democrats will get 67 of the 82 votes in the house. The solid democratic county was the only one reported in the state on election day.

AFTERMATH.

The Press Comments upon the Result—Mahone is Court—Etc.

RICHMOND, Nov. 8.—[Special.]—The *World* this morning prints an interview with Henry Clausen, member of the brewers' association of the state or the United States. He says: Yes, we have gained over 2,000 votes since last Tuesday. The contrary has been circulated. The brewers are nearly all democrats. Every party is interested in its views upon temperance and prohibition and the contrary has been misrepresented. Their avowed platform the democratic. Their avowed platform the democratic. Their avowed platform the democratic

The Daily Oregonian.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 9, 1883.

GRANT AND PORTER.

The extract from General Grant's letter to Fitz John Porter displays more zeal than discretion. Senator Logan did not hesitate to say last winter that Grant was the paid attorney of Porter to lobby his claim through congress, and this letter, asserting that as long as he has a voice, it shall be raised in Porter's support, and expressing the hope that Porter will "be vindicated, not only by congress, but in the minds of his countrymen," will revive the criticisms which Grant's article in the *North American Review*, and subsequent appearance as a lobbyist at Washington, at the time provoked. The most that Porter can possibly hope for is a partisan vindication, and that is possible, for it will be in the power of this congress to pass his relief bill, if the senate votes as it did last winter. His military fame, however, will never be fully and clearly vindicated. He was essentially a McClellan man, and whether he actually disobeyed Pope's orders because he did not wish to have a battle won by the rival of his chief or not, it is certain that his ideas of war did not rise above those of McClellan. What those were the country has understood very well for many years; but never until recently has it had a distinct avowal of them from the man himself.

The ninth volume of the official records of the war, just published, contains a letter from McClellan to Burnside in the spring of 1862, which reveals very clearly his character. The letter was written from the headquarters of the army at Tunstall's station, May 21, 1862. In it he says: "I feel very proud of Yorktown; it and Manassas will be my brightest chaplets in history; for I know I accomplished everything in both places by pure military skill. I am very proud and grateful to God that he allowed me to purchase such great success at so trifling a loss of life. We came near being badly beaten at Williamsburg. I arrived on the field at 5 P. M. and found all thought we were whipped and in for a disaster. You would have been glad to see, old fellow, how the men cheered and brightened up when they saw me. In five minutes after I reached the ground a possible defeat was changed into a certain victory. I expected to fight a desperate battle in front of Richmond, and against superior numbers somewhat intrenched. The government have deliberately placed me in this position: If I win, the greater the glory. If I lose they will be damned forever, both by God and man. The crisis cannot be long delayed. I pray for God's blessing on our arms, and rely far more on His goodness than I do on my own poor intellect. I sometimes think now that I can almost realize that Mohammed was sincere. When I see the hand of God guarding one so weak as myself, I can almost think myself a chosen instrument to carry out His schemes. Would that a better man had been selected."

"The pure military skill" exhibited at Manassas and Yorktown is as well understood as anything relating to the war. It was the kind of skill that won Porter's admiration and caused him to write that remarkable letter to McClellan while Pope was urging him to fight the enemy. The "brightest chaplets in history" seem to have been appreciated by the party which declared the war a failure as well as by the men fighting on the other side. At Manassas McClellan permitted General Joe Johnston with 50,000 men to hold him back all winter, though he had under his command a well-appointed army of 150,000, and finally, when at last he yielded to the peremptory orders of the president to advance he allowed the enemy to retire unhurt in his own time and way behind the Rappahannock. At Yorktown he permitted General Magruder with 15,000 to keep him and his army of 50,000 back for a month while calling for reinforcements and getting siege trains up which were never used. When the enemy had remained at Yorktown as long as suited their purpose, they retired up the peninsular to the utter surprise of the sweetly innocent and pious commander of the Union army. It was through his sympathy with McClellan and personal loyalty to him, that Porter brought disgrace upon himself. That General Grant should take such an absorbing interest in such an officer is a matter of great surprise to soldiers who do not regard Manassas and Yorktown as "the brightest chapters" in the history of the war.

LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS.

The annual report of the commissioner of public lands, an abstract of which has appeared in THE OREGONIAN, shows that a large amount of land has been disposed of during the past year. As it becomes more scarce and valuable, speculators are seizing upon it in large tracts to hold for an advance. The commissioner recommends the amendment of the pre-emption, homestead and desert land laws to prevent their abuse by speculators. How it is practicable to do this, and at the same time allow the actual settler to obtain lands under those laws, is a difficult problem; but the requirement proposed, of two years' residence on a homestead, is as little as could be asked, considering the small amount of valuable land that is left for settlement. Concerning the timber lands of Oregon and Washington, to which attention has recently been widely called, the commissioner says: "Information is in my possession that much of the most valuable timber land remaining in the possession of the government on the Pacific coast is being taken up by home and foreign capitalists, through the medium of entries made by persons hired for that purpose. I have found it necessary to suspend all entries of this class and to direct an investigation. The commissioner is of the opinion that timber lands should be reserved by law from ordinary disposal and sold only after appraisement and upon settled bids." The order suspending entries upon these lands was not issued a moment too soon. The price received by the government is so small compared to the value of the land that the government might almost as well give it away. It is now of great value and its perspective value is much greater. The timber on this coast ought not to fall into the hands of a monopoly. Every person in the country is more or less interested in it. If it is all grasped by speculators or monopolies the high price of lumber will prevent settlers from coming here to occupy other lands or engage in business in towns and cities.

The exchange of land for the preferred stock of the company by the Northern Pacific railroad also might be stopped. It is bad policy for the road, as well as for the people. One man in the Chehalis valley now owns 80,000 acres of the best land in the Puget Sound country, obtained from the road in exchange for preferred stock. The holding of that body of land for a rise may result in keeping several thousand families from settling there and supplying the road with a large amount of profitable traffic. This is all so plain as to need no argument, and we hope the railroad company will be able to change this policy. What the railroad needs is business to enable it to earn dividends. This business can be increased only by the settlement of the country and the building up of prosperous communities along the line. It has been satisfactorily established that the great American desert of our childhood was a myth, but it is nevertheless possible to create desert places by blighting monopolies of land and we trust that the railroad company will as far as possible co-operate with the government in an endeavor to prevent such a public calamity. "Lands for the landless" was a very captivating party cry when first adopted by the republicans. It is destined to be still more effective as a campaign issue.

Tabor, says that eminent Kentucky authority the *Courier-Journal*, may be a name of some, as a Missouri judge has just decided, but the chance is an excessively small one for average men.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

In the decision of the supreme court deciding the civil rights bill unconstitutional it was said: "Until some state law has been passed or some state action through its officers or agents has been taken adverse to the rights of citizens sought to be protected by the fourteenth amendment, no legislation of the United States under said amendment, or any proceeding under such legislation, can be called into activity; for the prohibitions of the amendment are against state laws and acts done under state authority." It is plain that the constitution prohibits the states from passing laws discriminating against any class of citizens, and this decision says, in effect, that if such laws should be passed the court would declare them unconstitutional and void. This is a government of the people and by the people. "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

A few democratic papers have been foolish enough to boast over the decision as a triumph of state rights. But generally the southern press has taken a wise and progressive course, promising, as the Macon *Telegraph* says, that "the negro shall receive ample justice from the whites of the south, and so whatever point in the scale of humanity he is capable of advancing, he will be allowed to struggle up unhindered." Self interest if nothing more should incline the south to redeem this promise. The labor of colored people is indispensable to their prosperity. The Charleston *News and Courier* recognizes the fact and says "it will be a happy event for South Carolina if the white people shall seize the golden opportunity and bind the whites and blacks together in the bonds of a common interest in the honor, the peace and the prosperity of the state. By liberality, tempered with wisdom, the color line in politics can be obliterated in the south. Desirable as this is elsewhere, it is more desirable in South Carolina, where the most sagacious have been unable to find means of security far in the future. The means appear to be given us now of ending our troubles and making the state safe for a generation to come."

WORKING GIRLS.

Among the charitable people of Portland there is no lack of sympathy for young men without homes, and even for those who, having homes, wantonly wander from them; and there is no lack of kindly effort in their behalf. The Young Men's Christian Association is not the only agency whose object is the reclamation and salvation of young men. Many Christian people open their homes, even to strangers, and any young man, whatever his fortune or condition, may, if he chooses, find in Portland a cordial welcome amid congenial and moral surroundings. But not so the young woman who comes to our city a stranger. The dressmakers' shops, the millinery shops, the book-bindieries and other places where girls work, are full of young women, many of whom "nobody knows." We are unable to learn that any effort is made by anybody to surround these girls with right influences or to help them on in their hard struggle with the world. There is no young women's Christian association, and the Christian homes which open their doors in wide welcome to young men are closed against young women. The temptations which surround an unprotected working girl in Portland are most trying. The associations of such a girl, if she came here a stranger and without friends, are of necessity demoralising. Her work is hard and monotonous, and worse still, hopeless in its lack of promise; and its pay is but a few dollars per week, barely enough to keep soul and body together. There are in this city, we are told, girls who manage to live upon six or seven dollars per week. Is it remarkable that some of them go to the bad? It is, rather, remarkable that all of them do not. They prove their virtue by their daily hard work, and it ought to give them social credit, just as industry gives opportunities to young men. The allurements which tempt young men are trifles compared with those which appeal to young women. Christian associations should surround them, too, with their protection and care. And Christians who desire to "rescue the perishing" should open their cheerful houses to young women as well as young men without homes.

The tidal wave governors of last year do not seem to have answered public expectation. We have already shown how Governor Butler has used his office to advance his presidential schemes, by winning the favor of people who hate Massachusetts. Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania has made many blunders. It was said of Franklin Pierce when he was nominated for president that he would do very well for New Hampshire, but when spread over the country he became very thin. Mr. Pattison made his mark in the city of Philadelphia, but has shown no capacity to cover well a larger area. The same may be said of Governor Waller of Connecticut, and Governor Cleveland, also, who as mayor of Buffalo gained great distinction, but has added nothing to his real fame in a larger field. Governor Butler was the only one running for re-election, but he failed, and there is not much doubt that the others would have shared the same fate. Neither of them, surely, could have increased his vote as Butler did.

A Chicago paper suggests that among the first acts of the coming congress should be the passage of a law to confer the title of general upon Sheridan; and if that should be done, it proposes Schofield as successor to Sheridan's present rank of lieutenant-general. The rank of general was created by congress for Grant, and when he became president the same rank was conferred upon Sherman. There would be no special objection to extending it to Sheridan, if it were understood that it would stop there. To recognize it as a step in the regular grade of promotions would deprive it of significance and detract from the honor intended to be conferred upon its first possessor. If there should be another war, and any general should particularly distinguish himself, a new office would have to be created. General Sheridan now has a special rank, which is more distinguished than the rank to which he aspires would be if it should become open to all his successors.

William M. Gwin is "a relic of the past," probably. He is seventy-eight years old. He held office under Andrew Jackson, and was in the United States senate away back in the fifties. But still he knows something about "the boys." He says it's no use for the democrats to try to elect a president without money. "We must nominate a man who can control the money power, or we are beaten," says the practical old duke. He has always been a warm admirer of Tilden, but in the previous campaign he did not realize so fully the value of money as a political factor on the Pacific coast. If the old ticket should be again in the field people would know what it meant, and could, if they chose, govern themselves accordingly.

Washington is becoming more and more each year the capital city. It is the favorite winter residence of many people of means, and the residence also of many literary people of prominence—George Bancroft, the historian Adams, Mrs. Burnett and others. It is already a center of science. The Smithsonian institute and different departments of the government, the army and navy all employ a large number of the most learned men in the country. Mr. Blaine has rented his new house for $11,000 a year to Mr. Leiter, a retired dry goods merchant. As an illustration of the great appreciation of city property, it is mentioned that Judge Aldis of Vermont has sold a house to General Sheridan for $42,000 that cost him only $12,000 a few years ago.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood addressed a letter to Chief Justice Coleridge, a few days before he started for home, asking him to use his influence to pave the way for the admission of women to the bar in England. Lord Coleridge, in reply has promised to make known the main parts of her communication in his own country. Mrs. Lockwood ought to have mentioned, as an inducement for ladies to enter the legal profession, that in this country they have precisely the same right as men have to be suspended from practice before the interior department for illegal acts and swindling disabled soldiers and the widows of brave men who fell in their country's service.

Mr. Ferdinand Schumacker, the prohibition candidate for governor in Ohio, has said that at the late election in that state the republicans were punished in the loss of prohibition votes because they were "indifferent" to the prohibition cause, "and passed and advocated a tax bill to which we [they] were not friendly." Yet, the republicans had secured the submission to the popular vote of a prohibition amendment to the constitution, together with one providing for a license law, thus affording the fullest possible opportunity for a fair test of public sentiment!

The Washington *Capital* thinks that ex-Governor Stewart of Vermont will be one of the strongest men on the republican side next congress. He has the physical and mental make-up of Garfield, and is perhaps the most eloquent man in Vermont. We named him among the strong men on the republican side in an article on the forty-eighth congress a few days ago. Though he has never been in congress, he is more thoroughly equipped for congressional service than any new man who has entered either house for many years.

The foolish manner in which some of the Bourbon newspapers of the south seek to keep alive sectional feeling has just been illustrated in the Richmond *State*. That journal made the visit to the south of Henry Ward Beecher on the occasion of a violent attack on that gentleman because of his early abolition and ultra loyal sentiments. If the southern people were wise they would sternly rebuke all such pitiable manifestations, which are as asinine as they are unpatriotic.

Since the November elections they say "the old ticket" won't do. Reason—It has been punched.

Portland's Newspaper.

Edward King in Boston Journal.

Portland has a good newspaper, conducted by men above the average intelligence, in dynamics, of the community in which they live. THE OREGONIAN is a first-class daily and weekly, has so long been familiar to me by name that I welcomed it as an old friend. There is no better journal on the Pacific coast.

MORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

Unanimous Approval of Medical Staff

DR. T. G. COMSTOCK, Physician at Good Samaritan Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., says: "For years we have used it in the hospital, in dyspepsia, in forms of nervousness, and as a drink during or decline and it has control of lingering fevers. It has the unanimous approval of our medical staff."

"And the cloud wedded the shadow," sings a poet. From which it would appear that the bard had just returned from a negro wedding.—*Burlington Free Press.*

A specific, and the only one too for *all forms* and types of skin disease, is known the world over as Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. It is not a patent med cine, but a reliable, certain remedy. Druggists.

"And the cloud wedded a shadow," sings a poet. From which it would appear that the bard had just returned from a negro wedding.—*Burlington Free Press.*

All bacchal infections of the blood are promptly removed by Ayer's sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

☞ *Advertisements such as "Wants," "Help Wanted," "To Let," "For Sale," etc., will be inserted for ten cents per line first insertion, five cents per line thereafter. No insertion less than twenty-five cents. These rates apply to cash customers only.*

Deaths, Marriages and Births fifty cents each. Resolutions of Condolence ten cents per line. All transient advertising payable in advance.

MARRIED.

At Astoria, Nov. 7, by Rev. Mr. Wood, James W. Welch to Miss I. M. Bell. Both of Astoria.

Schwab & Bro., Artistic Printers, 122 Front.

NEW TO-DAY.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD OR METAL AT THE Oregonian office, 122 Front. 3ct

WAITER WANTED. APPLY AT PINE STREET Coffee House. 1t

NURSE WANTED—APPLY AT 36 NINTH AND Mill streets, Portland. 3t

TO RENT—A NICE, FURNISHED ROOM, IN quiet, at 16 Clay street. 3t

WANTED TO RENT—FRAME BUILDING about 80x70. Address postoffice box 422. 3t2

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF FURNITURE for one room; nearly new. Inquire at 58 Yamhill street. 1t*

THE CHEAPEST ROOMS IN PORTLAND ARE at the new Vesto Lodging House, corner Front and Jefferson. 3t6

FOUND—THE PARTY THAT LOST THE COW, with bells around the neck, will please write to "A. B. C.," Postoffice. 3t2

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING SALESman; none other need apply. MEISEL & FRANK, 132 First st. 3t2

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS man. Apply at the One-price Cash Dry Goods Store, 33 Yamhill street. 3t2

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS STICKER HAND. Apply at shop on cricket ground at end of second bridge, First street. 3t2

A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND LOT N. W. CORNER Thirteenth and N streets for sale. Inquire of PARRISH & CORNELL. 3t3

A HARDWARE MAN WANTS A POSITION; the best of reference will be given. Address "O. B. W.," the Oregonian office. 1t.

FOR THE EAST VIA SAN FRANCISCO, TICkets from Portland at same rates as from Ogden. Ticket office No. 4 Washington st. 9t*

WANTED.—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN would like a place where he could do chores and attend school. Address THOMAS HENRY, postoffice. 1t2

UNFURNISHED ROOMS—FOR GENTLEMEN; centrally located. Apply at the Young Men's Christian Association, First street, between Washington and Alder. 3t10

TO EITHER PLAYERS.—FRIENDS AND PLAYers of the zither are cordially invited to assemble next Sunday, November 11, at 2 o'clock in the parlor of The Castle, corner Second and Stark, for the purpose of discussing the organization of a Zither Club. ALOIS LEVITZE. 3t7

JAVA COFFEE AND OYSTER SALOON HAS been opened on south side of Morrison street, near Fifth. Persons having business at the postoffice will find it a neat and convenient room in which to get a good cup of coffee or Eastern or Sound oysters in any style. Popular prices. 3t10

BARGAINS THIS DAY IN BLANKETS.—THE City Dry Goods Store, 162 Third st. 3t

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE DESK-ROOM AT 10 First st.

ROLLER SKATING THIS AFTERNOON AND evening at the Pavilion. 4t*

FOR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms, with board; references. 185 Seventh st. 3t10

"MONEY SAVED—MONEY MADE!" BY PATRONIZING THE PORTLAND DIME Parcel Delivery Co. Handling trunks and valises a specialty, at much reduced prices. Don't fail to leave your orders at their office, No. 15 Stark st., or by telephone No. 100. 3m9

STAR COAL OIL

BRILLIANT AND PURE,

SAFE AND ECONOMICAL.

GUARANTEED 150 DEG. FIRE TEST.

For Sale in Quantities to Suit.

WHITTIER, FULLER & CO.,

9t8 Proprietors, 50 Front Street.

Str. Lucea Mason

Leaves Dock Foot of Alder Street,

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

—FOR—

LA CENTER AND WAY PORTS,

Returning Alternate Days. 50c. No Freight will be Received After 3:30 P. M.

Sailm W. G. WIER, Master.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Mirrors, Pictures, Frames, Brackets, Etc.

We are instructed to sell by Auction, at the store next the cor. of Third and Pine sts., commencing on

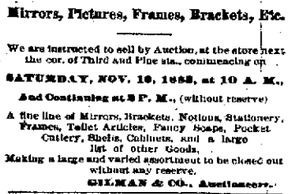
SATURDAY, NOV. 10, 1883, at 10 A. M.,

And Continuing at 2 P. M., (without reserve)

A fine line of Mirrors, Brackets, Notions, Stationery, Frames, Toilet Articles, Fancy Soaps, Pocket Cutlery, Shells, Chromos, and a large list of other Goods.

Making a large and varied assortment to be closed out without any reserve.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.



SEAL ENGRAVER, 51 FIRST ST.

GRANOLA

Best Health Food known. Use qualified for invalids and children. Delicious as a diet. Sold by grocers and druggists. Trial box, prepaid by mail, 50c. Address OUR HOME GRANOLA CO., Danville, N. Y. WATSON, WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Agents.

NEW TO-DAY.

THE BEE HIVE

—AT—

THE LEADING

CASH STORE

—FOR THE—

NEXT 30 DAYS

—WE WILL SELL—

ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF

Cloaks,

Suits,

Dolmans,

Ulsters,

Circulars,

JERSEY WAISTS, ETC., ETC.

40 PER CENT.

Below All Competitors Prices.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF

GREAT REDUCTION:

All Wool Black Diagonal Dolmans, (fur-trimmed.)

$9 00 ..... Former Price, $16 50

Heavy All-Wool French Piquet Dolmans, (fur and plush-trimmed.)

$12 50 ..... Former Price, $16 50

Heavy All-Wool French Piquet Cloaks, (fur and plush-trimmed

$15 00 ..... Former Price, $18 00

Heavy All-Wool French Piquet Ulsters, (fur and plush-trimmed.

$8 00 ..... Former Price, $12 00

Mohair Plush Dolmans,

$15 00 ..... Former Price, $19 50

Silk Seal Plush Dolmans, (quilted lining.)

$25 00 ..... Former Price, $45 00

Silk Seal Plush, Otter-Trimmed, (satin quilted lining.)

$50 00 ..... Former Price, $65 00

Satin Surah Circulars, (quilted lining.)

$14 00 ..... Former Price, $18 00

Satin Surah Circulars, (fur-lined.)

$15 00 ..... Former Price, $18 00

Satin Rhadamas Ermine, (fur-lined.)

$22 50 ..... Former Price, $30 00

Children's Cloaks in All-Wool Material, from $3 00 to $10 00.

The latest novelties in Ladies' Overgarments are the NEWMARKET and LANGTRY PELISSE.

An Equal Reduction is Made on Silks, Velvets, Plushes, etc. Mohair and Silk Seal Plushes, (50 in. wide), from $3 to $15.

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Commencing Monday, November 5.

A SOCIAL EVENT.

JAY RIAL'S TWO GREAT COMPANIES

Consolidated, supporting

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Appearing in the latest success from Wal ack's theater, New York City, entitled

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This powerful combination will appear in Portland for a limited number of nights en route from New York City to the California Theater, San Francisco, opening there for a long engagement, commencing Thanksgiving week.

A Drama of Intense Human Interest.

An entire Metropolitan Cast.

New and Novel Scenic Effects.

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Secure your Seats, at No Extra Charge.

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TURN-VEREINS,

Unter der ausschliesslichen Leitung des tüchtigen Turn-Lehrers A. C. Schaaf.

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Knaben im Alter von 7 bis 14 Jahren turnen Montag und Donnerstag Nachmittags von 3 bis halb 5 Uhr.

Schulinge im Alter von 14 bis 18 Jahren turnen Dienstag und Freitag Abends von 8 bis 9 um halb 10 Uhr.

Damen im Alter von 7 bis 15 Jahren turnen am Dienstag und Freitag Nachmittag von 4 bis 5 Uhr.

Herren-Mitglieder turnen Dienstag und Freitag Abends von 8 bis 9 um halb 10 Uhr.

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$500—PARTNER WANTED IN A GOOD saloon; center city. WELCH & CO., Stark.

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WANTED—AT THE PACIFIC HOTEL, NEAR Weidler's mill, one dining-room girl and one for sewing. 8n4

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BRITISH BARK ROWLAND HILL, CAPTAIN Vaughan, from Port Moody, B. C. Neither the Master nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew. 9n1 TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., Consignees.

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A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

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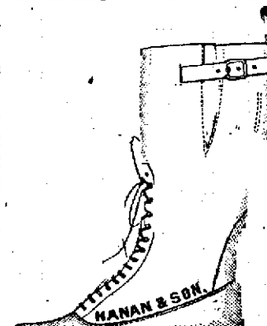

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☞ ALBINA MEETING NOTICE.—A MEETING OF property owners on Russell st., A to M, and others interested in improving said street, will be held at the office of Hill & Coleman, at 3 P. M. sharp, Saturday, the 10th inst. 6n3

FOR SALE.

$800—GROCERY, STORE, HORSE AND wagon, fixtures, and stock that will invoice $800. WELCH & CO., Stark st. 7n3

$700—LODGING HOUSE; 8 ROOMS; ALL full; center of city; part cash. WELCH & CO., Stark st. 7n3

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FOR SALE—ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN A first-class established business. Address box 357, Seattle, W. T. References required. 20n1m

FOR SALE—SHIP MOUNT WASHINGTON, (late ship 3-3-1), 1,182 tons register; built in Saco, Maine, 1867. Inquire of CAPT. F. R. PERKINS, Ainsworth dock. For further information apply to C. H. PRESCOTT, Portland, or to CAPT. F. R. PERKINS, on board. 24n1f

AT A BARGAIN—A FINE OPENING FOR A flouring mill at Butler, Polk county, Oregon. A fine water power in the town, and 30 inches of water; 24 feet head with dam and race of needed water power; 24 feet head with dam and race in good repair; the mill burnt off the property last July, and will be rebuilt in the spring of 1884. For further particulars inquire of WILSON & HOLMAN at Salem, Oregon. 20n1m

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TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD; suitable for gentleman and wife; to Taylor street, corner Second. 8n4

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT; gas, water, etc., with or without board; convenient to street cars. Inquire at 348 Morrison st., near Sixth. 7n3

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LODGING HOUSE OF 60 BEDS IN ALMOST L new. Apply at MRS. FORT'S, Railroad three. 8n4

FOR RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED house; will let to small family only. Address P. O. Box 692. 7n3 2 1f

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FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE, NEWLY FURNISHED, in very desirable location, for rent and furniture for sale cheap. Address immediately P. B., this office. 8n6

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CITY FARM FOR RENT—32 ACRES IN THE city limits, 12 acres of which is garden; with house, barn, orchard, etc.; four blocks from steamboat. T. A. SHANK, 87 Third st. 24n1f

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A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO GIVE PRIVATE lessons on the piano at evenings. Special attention given to beginners. Terms, $2 per lesson. Use of piano for practicing free. Address A. B., this office. 8n4

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A Large Wax Doll, with Real Hair;
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A Complete Set of Doll's Jewelry;
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A Beautiful y Decorated China Tea Set
A Gent-Sized Steam Drum;
A Box of Fine Pencils;
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An Elegant Presentation Cup & Saucer
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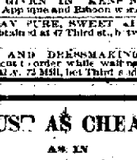

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The Daily Oregonian.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 9, 1883.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MATTERS

A Cyclone Over the Resignation of General Haupt.

HE MODIFIES HIS STATEMENT.

Vice-President Oakes Takes Up the Charges Made in the Haupt Interview, One by One, and Denies Them All.

St. Paul and Minneapolis papers of the 3d have a great deal of matter relative to the resignation of General Haupt and his statement of the causes of his action. His statement as to the condition of the road, when it was turned over to the operating department, had been a source of much comment at the east, as in it charges were made which, if true, would seriously affect the value of Northern Pacific property. General Haupt, taking notice of the statement accredited to him, sent the following to the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*:

I desire to correct some of the statements of your reporter in reference to an interview with me at my house last evening. The interview was brief, no notes taken, a few questions asked and answered; and after hearing the lecture the reporter evidently drew upon his imagination largely for the highly colored and sensational article that appeared in print. I did not state that the results of the operation of the road were stars in the firmament, or that the construction department had turned over the road at the earliest possible moment to secure the land grant; that no climbing was done, side tracks resting on leaves dangerous, etc. I will repeat substantially what I said say, which was that orders had been issued to close construction account, and make no improvement except such as could be paid for from the earnings of the road; that when new portions of the road were turned over for operation such remained to be done in the way of shops, turntables, water and fuel stations, etc., which could especially to ballasting and surfacing; and that as the road had been extended over hundreds of miles of new territory, for the present comparatively unproductive, it could not be expected that there should be an immediate increase of receipts sufficient to compensate for increased expenses, and at the same time leave a margin for completing road, bridges and buildings. Consequently, the management must be embarrassed. I will say, in conclusion, that in an experience of over forty years I have never seen a new road, with the possible exception of the Pennsylvania railroad, in as good condition when opened as the Northern Pacific. I have passed over 2,000 miles immediately after the line, which cannot fail to be much more remunerative to investors than any other transcontinental line. The chief trouble now arises from the fact that the expected Eastern connections have not been finished for business, as intended before the country could be settled or developed; but they will be sure to come, and will come soon.

In addition to the above, says the *Pioneer-Press*, General Haupt stated that the point to which he most took exception was the manner in which the management had been hampered by the restrictions placed upon it by orders of the board of directors. He said these were very embarrassing, and, under the circumstances, he preferred withdrawing from the road altogether, as he was certain that he could not, under the circumstances, do justice to himself and those interested in the road. He also repeated his assertion that the stock and bondholders of the company were misled under the expected immediate returns from a railroad that traversed a country thinly populated. This, he said, everybody knew was an impossibility, as population was necessary before traffic could be had. In connection with this point he also said that it was a ridiculous nonsense to expect that the running of a new line through such an uncultivated region would not add greatly to the expenses of maintaining the road. He further said that he particularly avoided saying anything that would depreciate the value of the property, as he was financially interested in the prosperity of the road, and had always, and does still, look upon it as the coming transcontinental road of the continent. He closed by saying that the organization, as it now exists, was not, in his opinion, effective and no perfect harmony existed between the heads of the various departments, the result of which was in otherwise than satisfactory.

The agent of the associated press thinks, however, that General Haupt was correctly reported. Vice President Oakes, on the part of the company, expressed himself satisfied with the denial made by Mr. Haupt, but when questioned as to the truth of the charges, irrespective of the source from which they sprang, the vice-president, taking them up seriatim, said:

That he most emphatically denied them, and that they had been made without any foundation whatever, adding that the best evidence of this was the fact that all trains are running upon time, except during where delays occur which are occasioned by accidents that are to-day in any manner to the physical condition of the road. Accidents always occur, he said, no matter how well a road may be equipped, nor how well built. That the road was not in bad shape was plainly evident, from the fact that $1,300,000 had been spent upon it under the late general manager's supervision. The road has been properly ditched or if it had not it would not have been accepted as being in first-class order by the inspecting commission sent out by the national government. Being in first-class order means that embankments are of the regulation width, fourteen feet, the ditches plentiful, the rails of standard, there are no less than 3640 ties to the mile, in addition to many other requirements with respect to construction, by which the company has been forced to construct a railroad much better than the average western roads. Experts who examined the road during the Villard excursion, and previous and since then, all say that it is too well built, and if any fault is to be found, it is in the fact that too much money has been spent upon the construction. The cuts are all of the width required by the government officials, and the curves are not short, nor are they dangerous. The maximum curvature is twelve degrees, and such curves are infrequent and are only made at points where the mountain work made them necessary. Most of the curvatures, however, do not exceed seven degrees. That the water supply is sufficient is evident from the fact that the sendings during the month of October will easily foot $1,200,000 or $1,400,000. Nearly one-half of this has been from through traffic, that necessarily passed over the most expensively constructed portions of the line. If the water tanks should require to be increased in number, they will be provided as from time to time they may be required. The reductions made in the salaries of the road have no effect whatever upon the water tanks. What stations may also prove necessary for the proper running of trains will also be added if required. The closing of the shops at Brainerd, he said, was not a significant fact. The company had its men employed there. Those men were necessary not only for the successful operation of the road, but to meet the very large demands of the constantly increasing business. The construction work is now practically over, and it is no longer necessary for such a force. Reductions have been made, and the shops are now under the direction of the superintendent of machinery. They are not intended to be permanent, but are simply made in accordance with the policy of the company, which every October reduces its expenses down as much as known as the winter force. Next spring they will again be increased. "Over 300 men remain in the Brainerd shops, and the company apprehends no difficulty in doing the ordinary repairs of the engine, chinery and rolling stock; and these men, in fact, do a good share of all the repairs necessary upon the whole line. All engines, 211 engines, have been in over 300 new locomotives, that will require little or no repairing for some time to come. The reductions, Mr. Oakes said in conclusion, said, will have no effect whatever upon the operations of the road.

MISCELLANEOUS CONTRACTS.

Reductions are continuing to be made in the various departments of the road, both as regards force and salary. These, however, are made necessary by the consolidation of the two divisions of the road. Heretofore the two ends of the road have been operated as two separate and distinctive cooperations, and the natural consequence is, when they are brought together under one management, radical reductions are necessary. The consolidation of the land department alone saves the ward at $15,000. The office also gives this as the number of men employed, and say it is a reduction of two-thirds of the force. A well-posted official says the *Pioneer-Press* stated yesterday that such a position will shortly be made necessary, as the managers of the Northern Pacific, the Oregon Railway and Navigation, the Oregon Transcontinental and other companies directly connected with the Northern Pacific are continuously treading on each other's heels. Perhaps what occurred yesterday in the refrigerator car line of the company, G. W. Sleeper, general agent, has resigned and it is thought that the refrigerator cars will be placed under the supervision of the general freight department.

THE FEELING IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—At the Northern Pacific offices to-day it was stated that the resignation of General Manager Haupt had not been accepted by the board. The reason he was given in his statement in his opposition to the policy of reorganization decided upon. He however will be appointed at present; perhaps not until the spring meetings opens. Vice President Oakes thinks he can operate the road for 50 per cent of the gross earnings, instead of 63 per cent, as under Mr. Haupt's management. He will personally assume the duties of manager, in addition to those of vice president in order to more fully carry out his ideas. He will not remain in St. Paul, but the discretionary powers of the assistant manager at St. Paul and Portland will be somewhat increased. Among the brokers who are interested in the Villard prosperity the resignation of Haupt was received to be, of Mr. Haupt was generally well received. The change is but part of Mr. Oakes' plan of economy. Haupt is regarded as a good manager, and his policy of retrenchment is commended. The only fault found with Mr. Haupt is extravagance. If the road's earnings are built up to $45,000,000 a year, as is predicted, the road will be a good thing. It will insure good dividends and prosperity. President Villard, it is authoritatively stated, said to-day that the Northern Pacific bonds would sell at twice their present price at the standard day.

THE RECENT MAIL CONTRACTS.

As an indication of the importance of the contract secured from the government for the carriage of the mails for the far northwest and British Columbia, it is to-day published that the earnings of the Union Pacific road alone will be decreased $400,000 per annum thereby. The mails from the territory west of the Mississippi will be diverted to the Northern Pacific road at St. Paul, instead of only a small part of them reaching it via Butte. Since the opening of the through line the large number of New York wholesale houses have sent their traveling men over the road toward Oregon and report a good business coming from them, although they meet sharp competition from Chicago drummers. The opening up of Oregon and Washington territory to the eastern trade, they say, will revolutionize the business of that country and will bring a great deal of it to San Francisco, hitherto its principal depot of supplies. Very many houses are preparing to send representatives out before the opening of spring trade.

I AM CHARMING WITH TOOTHACHE.

Am I nerves you right for having selected to use SOZODONT. Had you done so your mouth would have been healthy and your teeth sound. Get the "magical solace." Cleanses and beautifies. Only SOZODONT, thereby preserving the balance of your teeth.

Who Got Answer!

Philadelphia Press.

In 1867 an association was formed to erect a splendid monument to Abraham Lincoln, and subscriptions were solicited to the amount of $1,000. One of the prize contributors at Washington this winter was Abraham Lincoln, of Washington county.

All domestic breeding animals are conditioned from the disease known as *Immodium Morbus*.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 8.

The week has not been an active one, yet enough has been doing to prevent it being a dull or even quiet one. The wheat market has been very active and a no small advance is established. The freight movement has been fair, with overland shipments and receipts quite free. Stocks have shown little of interest and have hovered close around last week's quotations. The interest in this direction has fallen off considerably.

Overland receipts include 600 hf candles, 2 cs dgs 50 cs can meat, 6 cs extracts, 125 cs milk, 2 bbls baking powder, 30 cs can goods, 10 cs eggs, 10 bbls cornberries, 136 pkgs tobacco.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.—The past 24 hours have been 4637 ctls wheat, 408 bbls flour, 192 ctls oats, 54 ctls millstuff, 2 sks potatoes, 50 lbs wool, 245 lbs hides, 17 cs eggs, 180 lbs fruit, 6 pkgs butter from the valley and 17,461 ctls wheat, 1878 bbls flour, 10 sks potatoes, 605 lbs wool, 6776 lbs hides, 3 bxs fruit, 743 lbs hops, from the eastern section.

Receipts for past seven days have been 143,612 ctls wheat, 12,069 bbls flour, 3347 ctls oats, 941 ctls bran, 909 ctls millstuff, 979 sks potatoes, 60,563 lbs wool, 36,389 lbs hides, 153,849 lbs hops, 1305 sks flax seed, 400 bbls lime. For a like time last year they were 100,564 ctls wheat, 16,161 bbls flour, 2737 ctls oats, 2886 ctls bran, 2083 ctls millstuff, 240 ctls barley, 343 sks potatoes, 35,218 lbs wool, 23,922 lbs hides, 61,420 lbs hops, 1638 sks flax seed, 1005 bbls lime.

Receipts by leading lines of transportation since Aug. 1, as compared with a like time last year, have been:

	1884	1882.
Wheat, ctls	1,369,680	1,136,906
Flour, bbls	302,161	130,814
Oats, ctls	39,145	41,189
Potatoes, sks	5,453	4,919
Bran, ctls	10,908	16,234
Millstuff, ctls	11,842	10,369
Wool, lbs	1,868,833	1,894,920
Hides, lbs	340,993	426,650
Hops, lbs	654,175	894,777
Flaxseed, sks	2,918	53,872

FREIGHTS.—No arrivals for the week, but three vessels are outside. One is the iron bark Star of Erin which has entered charter. One vessel en route has lost a good charter by expiration of arrival date and others are in a fair way to duplicate her experience. The only spot charter for a week is the wooden ship Imperial at 40s to United Kingdom, and since this closing the market is considered a trifle better. Business must be confined to the occasional pushing up of a vessel, as exporters do not care to charter without a cargo being provided; still, some business would be possible were it not that owners have raised their views. Of the disengaged tonnage in port, 1180 tons only is ironwhile of that under charter 4563 is wood.

WHEAT.—The week has been an active one and several large transactions have been reported. Keen competition, brought about by the needs of some shippers and a slight advance abroad, has ruled for several days. The interior has not received the full benefit of this, as large parcels were wanted and those in need had to apply to holders here. Purchases of round lots on wharf have been made at $1 85@1 70 for eastern and valley, and free on board sales are said to show even an advance. For ordinary sized lots we believe these figures could even now be had although open bids for eastern are $1 83½. The present movement is regarded by many to be only temporary, and it is claimed that as soon as shippers have secured against this month's expected arrivals late sales cannot be duplicated. Much, however, depends upon the foreign market, and again it is a difficult matter to force prices down here, even in the face of a decline abroad. Operators who can not readily turn over their purchases are cautioned against indiscriminate buying at full prices, for, while there are many that look for a further advance, the future is not certain. It is known that by far the larger part of the fleet to arrive comes under charter and must be provided for. To meet this shippers have three months to work in, several vessels being for January arrival. Receipts of wheat since the beginning of the season have been 909,174 ctls in excess of last year, while clearances to date are only 16,610 ctls more than for the same time last year. The domestic movement is less than one-half that of last year. It will thus be seen that there should now be more wheat in warehouse here than there was last season, the number of vessels loading being about the same. Foreign markets to-day are less active, yet firm. The quantity afloat is now 2,245,000 qrs against 2,415,000 qrs last week.

FLOUR—Market firm at $5 25 for standard brands, less usual trade discount. Export movement confined to two loading ships. Shipments to San Francisco have been free.

OATS—Not quite so firm. Offerings of territory are large and 180 tons are looked for to-night. These will be thrown upon the local market and as they were bought at 56@55c will depress prices for other kinds. We quote good to choice fed seed at 58@60c.

MILLSTUFF—Receipts only fair and values are firm. Quote jobbing prices: bran, $20@24; shop, $29@32; middlings, $30@35. Ground barley in good request at $27@29.

HOPS—Shipments have included a large lot from Puyallup for London as well as considerable for the east. Our market is in light business but is soon expected to show up better. Buyers offer 17@18c, while holders ask 20c and upward. Nearly everything received here goes into warehouse. Private advices report a firm market in London, steady at New York, with Pacific coast quoted at 25c, and at Waterville a good business with 24c offered for Oregon and Washington.

WOOL—Nothing doing outside of a few sales mixed and inferior at 15@16½c. Buyers refuse to pay more than 17c for good, which is below views of sellers.

POTATOES—Good to choice sell at 80c; while inferior are neglected.

PROVISIONS—Local packers are putting up some, but low prices for hogs fail to secure many. Oregon cuts in light stock. Quote choice Oregon hams, 15@16c; best sackets, 12@13c; bacon, 13@14c, eastern lard, in pails, 13@13½c; Oregon lime, 14@15c; shoulders, 12@13c.

FRUIT—Choice apple quite readily at $1@1 50 for apples, and $1 50@1 75 for pears.

DRIED FRUIT—Values firm, with local product in small movement. Quote sun-dried apples, 12½c; Plummer dried apples in boxes, 16c; plums, 16c; Oregon prunes, 13c; German prunes, 10c; raisins, $2 25@2 50 per box, with usual advance for fractions; peaches, 15@17c; pears, 10@12½c; California figs, 20.

CHEESE—Quote California, 15c; local and eastern, 13@14c.

BUTTER—Quotations irregular and difficult. Fresh roll sells at 40@45c; eastern tub, 40c; California, 30@40c, as to package; common packed, 30@35c.

EGGS—Quote 46@50c, with outside price had today.

POULTRY—Choice sell to advantage generally but a wide range is given quotations. Chickens, $3@4 50 for young, $4 50@5 for old; ducks, $4@5; geese, $7@8; turkeys, 15@18c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Market dull and not so firm. We quote green sides, 6@7c P. lb; dry, 14@16c—sells, 15c for; deerskins, summer eastern Oregon, 20@25c; valley, 25@30c; Grider, E. O., 18@20c; valley, 20@25c; elk, 14@16c; Indian dressed buckskins, 75c@$1; black bear per skin, $1 50@3; brown, $4@3; mink, dark, 10@50c; dark fisher, $1@4 50; red fox, 50@75c; mountain fox, 30@35c; prime dark marten, $1@$1 50; tenderfoot, per badger, 10c; raccoon, 10@25c; lynx cat, $1 50@4; wolf, 50@60c; wolverine, 60c@$1 50; house cat, 10c; wild cat, 10@30c; skunk, 10c; civet, 10c; coyote, 25@40c; dark beaver, $1@1 50.

BEANS—Market continues firm at: Bayos, 4½c; pinks, 4½c; butter, 4½c; small whites 3½c.

BREAD, ETC.—Imports light and local buyers continue to supply a good call. We quote: Ship, 8½; pilot, 3½@4c; soda crackers, 5½@6½c; other crackers, cakes and biscuits, 8@10c, as to variety.

COAL OIL—Some shading of last rates is being done, and best brands are quoted at 26@27c; ordinary, 23@25c.

COFFEE—We quote: Costa Rica, 14c; Guatemala, good, 12@13; Salvador, 12@13c. All values firm and stocks are kept close.

RICE—A good call is had from Montana and eastern Washington. Quote Island, $5 37½@5 50; China mixed, $4 65@4 75.

SALT—A firm market rules with a good movement. Quote Liverpool fine at $18; $20 and $22 50 as to size of bags. Coarse California in bags at $10 50@12 50.

CANNED GOODS—We quote: Tomatoes, 1lb's $1 80, gallons $3 75@4; green corn, $1 60; pie fruits, 2½'s $1 75, gallons $4 75; table peaches, $2 50@2 75; pie do, $2@2 25; assorted fruits, $2 75.

PICKLES—We quote $1 60@3 per keg.

SUGARS—Overland receipts have been only 80 barrels. Market considered rather uncertain. We quote: (A) patent cube, 11c; (A) crushed, 11c; powdered, 11½c; dry granulated, 10¾c; ex golden C, 9½c; golden C, 9¾c. Quotations are for barrels; bairs, ½c advance; boxes, ¼@½c advance; Island kegs, 8¼@9c; D in bbls, 10c.

HAY—Values irregular at $10@23.

OILCAKE MEAL—Quote $30@31 per ton.

OILCAKES—Or sh Percy Cross, for Queenstown, with 30,813 ctls wheat valued at $30,839; shipped by Salem Flouring Mills Company.

Br bk Martaban, for Queenstown, with 23,846 ctls wheat valued at $23,843; shipped by Stinson, Church & Co.

REMARKABLE MARKETS.

BAGS AND TWINE—Reports from Calcutta of a shortage in the jute crop have stiffened prices on this coast, but the limited business being done in next spring delivery, combined with large stocks now here, prevents much of a rise. The Calcutta crop is stated to be but one-half its usual quantity, and jute is said to have advanced 50 per cent, in consequence. Stocks on this coast are too widely scattered to admit of these influences, if they are correct ones, being made use of, at present, and the market shows an advance of ½ per cent. only. We quote grain bags, 22@24 in., Calcutta, spot, 7¼@7½c; wool bags, 34 lbs, 22c; 38 lbs, 25c; 4 lbs, 27½c; fleece twine, 12@13c; sewing twine, 10@12c.

MEAT MARKET.

Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—First quality, 6¼@6½ gross, with slight advance for stall fed.

VEAL—Small, 10c; large, 9c.

MUTTON—Wethers, gross, 7½@8c; ewes, 7½c.

LAMB—$1 75@2.

PORK—Packers offer 5½@6c for dressed, but occasional sales are made in a small way at an advance. Consignments this week were closed out at 6@6¼c, and commission men say they cannot now duplicate the outside figure. When sales above this are made they are certainly exceptional, and we cannot afford to quote above what consignments are bringing. A farmer that will dress up a hog in good shape and sell it to a local butcher to be recalled must not take the price then obtained as a market quotation.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Oregon crossed out at 5:20 P. M. yesterday.

The Dalaklava is loading at the east side warehouse.

The ship Gibson is being fitted to day.

The State of California is due to-morrow.

The Br bk Star of Erin, 929 tons, 143 days from Greenock with 600 tons iron to the Oswego Iron Company, arrived in to-day. She is outward charter.

The Br bk Spirit of the Dawn, 699 tons, 55 days from Brisbane, to C. Cæsar & Co., arrived in to-day. She is probably under charter for grain.

Tonnage in Port.

LOADING OR TO TAKE WHEAT.

Br bk Irene de	899
Br sh Lake Erie	938
Br bk Isle of Anglesea	783
Br sh Glasperis	1074
Br bk Scottish Prince	896
Br sh Kilcoran	1,393
Br sh Stenglehl	1,154
Br sh Bhotan	1,084
Br sh Amana	1,299
Br bk Chas Pasquera	702
Br sh Oberon	1,193
Bw bk Virgil	780
Br sh Gaddoch	1,264
Br sh Balaklava	1,310
Br bk Antwarp	1,031
Br bk Coldstream	548
Am sh Imperial	1,338
Registered tonnage	16,736

DISENGAGED.

Br bk Rowland Hill	856
Am bk Carrie Winslow	844
Am bk D. D. Rogers	939
*Am sh Mt. Washington	1,217
Am sh Highland Light	1,315
†Am sh Cortes	1,337
Am sh Indiana	1,498
Am sh Olive S. Southard	1,193
Am sh Red Cross	1,391
Am sh Ida S. Ng	1,196
Am sh Helicon	1,199
Br bk Oberon	1,160
Registered tonnage	14,167

*—For sale. †—For sale or charter.

AT ASTORIA FINISHING GRAIN.

Am sh Reaper	1,460
Br sh Kapunda	1,084
Br bk Banffshire	928
Registered tonnage	3,481

LOADING MISCELLANEOUS.

Am bk Geo. S. Homer, for New York	1,174

READY FOR SEA.

Am sh St Lucie for Antwerp	1,319
Br sh Fiery Cross U. K	1,399
Br sh Martaban U. K	737
Registered tonnage	3,455

RECAPITULATIO.

In port, loading or to take berth	18,736
In port, finishing	3,481
In port, finished	3,455
In port, disengaged	14,167
In port, miscellaneous	1,174
On way	37,967

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO Nov. 8.

Weather—Thick, wind light as ship; rainfall yesterday, 1.01 inches.

Freights—Quiet, quotations unchanged.

Receipts—Wheat 23,000 ctls, including 10,900 ctls aboard ship; flour 11,500 bbls; oats 60 ctls; potatoes 450 ctls; eggs 21,000 doz, including 18,000 doz eastern.

Wheat—Quiet but firm, shippers whose needs are largest paying about one cent more. Quote choice to extra choice shipping, $1 77½@1 80; No. 1 white, $1 75@1 77½; futures not so active: No. 1 white, December, $1 80@1 81, seller the year, $1 86@1 86½; buyer the season, $1 93½@1 92.

Flour—Some sellers are asking 15c advance, while others are selling at old figures.

Barley—Feed, quiet with tendency to more ease, $1@1 03; futures are weak; No. 1 feed seller the year, $1 08@1 08½; seller the season, $1 08½@1 03½; buyer the season, $1 15½@1 15½.

Oats—Firm at $1 60@1 80; sales of light feed at $1 62½; No. 1 oats, seller the year, $1 67½.

Potatoes—Dull; easy; prices unchanged.

Grain Bags—Calcutta, a sale of 1,500,000 is reported at $7 80 May and June delivery, but needs confirmation; also a sale of 200,000 July at $7 62½.

Salmon—Very dull.

Wool—Neglected.

Hops—Rather less inquiry, but no change in values to note.

Eggs—Market overstocked with eastern, which sell at 27½@32c.

Butter—Easy; fresh roll, 20@37½c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

Wheat and flour steady; wool quiet.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.

Wheat, higher, 99¾c; pork, steady, $11 80; lard, lower, $7 50; ribs, higher, $5 90; short ribs, higher, $6 60.—All January.

BREDSDORFF'S FOREIGN REMUNERATIVE REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Floating cargoes—Firm but not active.

Cargoes on passage and for shipment—Firmly held.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.

Spot market—Strong.

Fair average red winter, per c. j, 6s 7d.

California No. 1 standard, per ctl, 6s 2d.

No. 2 red American spring, per ctl, 6s 10½d.

Quantities on passage to continent—424,000 quarters.

Quantities on passage to U. K. for ports of call and direct ports—Wheat and flour, 1,432 000 quarters.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS Nov. 8.

Spot market—Wheat and flour—Firm.

MONEY MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Sterling exchange on London banks, sixty days $4 83½; doomestary, $4 86¾.

Transfers—1@20.

Bank of England rate of interest—3 per cent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Silver bullion, 100, fine, per fine ounce, $1 10¾.

Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, $4 82¾; short, $4 86½.

Good commercial, from 1 to ¾c lower: documentary, 2 to 1¾c lower.

United States bonds—3½s, 100¾; 4½s, 114¾; 4s 121¾.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Consols, 101 1-16@101 9 16 money, 101 5@101 11-16 account.

Silver bullion, English standard, 125 fine, per fine ounce, 50 14-16.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

PORT TOWNSEND, Nov. 7.—Arrived—Sh Two Brothers, S. F.

Nov. 8.—Sailed—Sh Detroit, S. F.

PORT BLAKELEY, Nov. 8.—Sailed—Br bk Campbell, Valparaiso.

BATH, Nov. 7.—Sailed—Now sh S. F. Hitchcock, N. Y.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Arrived—Sh St. Mark, Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Arrived—Sh Otanado, Honolulu; sr City of Peking, Hong Kong; sr Wells Wells, Seattle; br sh Ravensnore, 2 days; sr Kodiak, Alaska. Cleared—Br sh Euglton, Tower and sh Elizabeth, Liverpool. Sailed—Sh R. K. Rus, Port Blakeley.

ASTORIA, Nov. 8.—A. M.—Cloudy and wind. By sh Fiery Cross steared yesterday and left out 1 P. M. Br bk Martaban finished and cleared to-day. Ship Portland, from San Pedro, arrived at Knappa this A. M. At 6 P. M. clear and calm.

—Card HANCOCK, Nov. 8.—Sirs—Br Field and Gen. Miles crossed out 7:30 A. M. Bktne Portland passed in 9 A. M. Sr Umatilla passed out 10 A. M. Three vessels outside at 11 P. M. Bar reported to smooth all day. At 4 P. M. cloudy, west wind, velocity 7 miles. Br bk Star of Erin and Spirit of the Dawn passed in 4:30 P. M.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HONG KONG, Nov. 5.—Sailed—Br sh Charles Bal, S. F.

SPOKEN.

Sept. 20, lat. 47 22 S, lon. 93 W, sh Ida King, N. Y. for Portland.

Successful Manufacturing.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Large quantities of United States trade dollars have been imported into Germany for sale at their face value. It is greatly to the credit of the American congress that it has succeeded, not only in swindling the poor people of this country, but the inhabitants of other lands. The United States senate follows particularly in this trade dollar business.

OWENTON, Ky.—Rev. J. W. Whalley says: "Brown's Iron Bitters greatly relieved me of general debility and indigestion."

MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.

Alpha	1 60	Grand Prize	25
Belcher	90	Gale and Norcross	1 75
Best and Belcher	3 45	Mexican	2 70
Bodie Con	30	Ophir	3 55
Bullion	55	Overman	20
California	25	Potosi	70
Challenge	2 30	Savage	70
Con. Virginia	45	Sierra Nevada	3 85
Crown Point	1 00	Union	3 55
Eureka Con	4 00	Utah	1 45
Hale&Norcross	1	Yellow Jacket	3 15
Gould & Curry	1 45		

NEW YORK STOCKS.

North Pacific com	28¾	NEW YORK, Nov. 8. Western Union	79
North Pacific, pfd	64	Pacific Mail	39¾
Oregon & Transcon	47¼	Northwestern	124¾
Oregon Imp., pf'd's	91	Lake Shore	90¾
Oregon Imp. bonds	91	New York Central	116¼
		Erie	28¾
	2 P. M.		
Oregon & Transcon	46¾	Western Union	79¾
Or. Imp. stock	79		

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving rest to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle

PROHIBITION ARGUMENTS.

National American, St. Louis.

Prohibition interferes with personal liberty, says the anti-prohibitionist, because it deprives the moderate drinker, who harms no one by drinking, of social pleasures. It is not true that the moderate drinker harms no one, for if it were, it would be no better argument for the saloon than for the gambling house. There are many gamblers who can afford to lose their hundreds and no one be the loser by it, and who enjoy gambling as much as the moderate drinker enjoys his drink. Have they a right to object to the closing of gambling houses by law on that account?

PROHIBITION AND ABOLITION.

The abolitionists struck at a system which was wholly evil in itself. Or by a fanatic argues that the use of liquor is in itself a sin. It is the abuse of liquor that makes the act evil. Between the offense of owning property in human flesh and the question of the temperate use of liquor a difference ought to be visible even to the naked eye of a prohibitionist. —*Boston Advertiser.*

The prohibitionists strike at a traffic which is wholly evil in itself. Only a fool asserts that they are trying to prohibit the use of liquor by law. Between the offense of keeping a doggery to make drunkards and criminals and bad citizens of our young men, and purpose of their mothers and wives and children, and the question of the temperate use of liquor, a difference ought to be visible even to the naked eye of a Boston editor.

Prohibition proposes to prohibit the doggery but not the temperate use of liquor.

The fool-killer has been neglecting his duty at the hub.

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

But, above all this, prohibition assails personal rights. It destroys the freedom of choice and action. It is on considerations the democratic party has persistently opposed coercive temperance measures. It holds such measures to be contrary to the democratic theory of government. It is favorable to the cause of temperance. No democratic will gainsay the evil results of a debasing indulgence in ardent spirits. But the cause of temperance, like that of religion, should be prompted by persuasion and example, not by legal inquisitions and penal statutes.—*Examiner.*

"How does prohibition assail personal rights and destroy the freedom of choice?" What right has the dram seller to choose an occupation which is a curse to the public? What personal rights are assailed when John Cochmann is prohibited from establishing an aristocratic opium den in St. Louis. Does the *Examiner* mean to say that the rights of the moderate drinkers are assailed by prohibition? Then the rights of the moderate opium eaters are also assailed. If the state of Missouri may close the place where flop Lea gets his "social pleasure," why may she not close the place where a poisoned, rights abusing gets his, provided both places are a public curse? But what right has the moderate drinker or any body else to ask the state for his own convenience to tolerate, much less to license, a business which produces eighty per cent. of the crime of the country, and is an enemy of the public welfare? Is there anything in the "democratic theory of government" to hinder the state from prohibiting one person from wronging another? Or to compel the state to license a wrong that the moderate drinker may conveniently make a drunkard, a criminal and a pauper of himself? We have a big brother who used to expound democracy to us, but we never heard of such a theory of democratic government before.

The Episcopal Convention.

Extract from the Pastoral Letter of the Bishops.

The gospel is not a philosophy. The church is not discovered at the end of a line of argument any more than by a telescope or a crucible. Personal power rules in the realm of spiritual things as in institutions and reformations on the earth. Not in any generalities, reactions from a virtual tritheism, any more than by ancient heresies and half heresies, can the truth of the Godhead of God be preached, but only by the clear affirmations in the old symbols, setting before both the mind and the heart of many persons to be loved and adored—the father, the son and the holy ghost. Not by half conceptions of a mere Messiah of humanity will penitents obtain pardon or peace, or the world, the flesh and the devil be subdued, but only by the cross of Christ standing where our Good Friday and our eucharist and our articles behold it. Not by ingenious intermixtures of discredited miracles, nineteenth century creeds, and a concordat of evangelical volunteers will orthodoxy and liberty, law and love, the old things and the new things of the instructed scribe, be maintained together, but by loyalty to the one peopled, priest and king, "I call me master and Lord, and ye say well, for so I am." The Lord knew. The master then is the master still; the Lord of Israel is the Lord of America; for he and the father are one. Let his minister be not afraid to proclaim the incarnate God, or kneeling congregations be ashamed to adore him.

NOTICE.

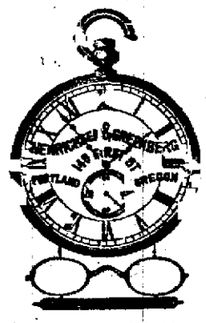
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-Plated, Ware, Clocks, Field & Opera Glasses, Barometers, Spectacles, etc., at lower rates than have ever been sold in Portland, and as low as any house in the United States. Obtain our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Largest Assortment in Portland.

Watch Repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order.

Orders from the interior carefully and promptly attended to.

Orders expressed on application.



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